

App F IX 4

Previous References

✓
1941
(77c)

File No 111 - 41

Serial Nos 39, 40,
56

Later References

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos

Part B for Feb 42

SUBJECT

Central Advisory Board of Health - Resolution
as to the effect of bad housing and over crowding
on Tuberculosis

To,

The D.C. of District
The M.C. Comm-B City, he through the President
The President, he is by the
The President, same time board,
12 3 7
L 7830 - 41 / 28 - 2 - 42

7th a copy of the ——— for informal
& guidance

14/3/42

2632/L

25-13
E.M.General and Revenue
Secretariat

File No

of 194

[App F III-2]

Serial
No

Resolution on effect of bad housing
and overcrowding on tuberculosis
passed at the Third Meeting of the
Central Advisory Board of Health

Recd from the
P H Section 1 Nov
on 6/11/41 3P57

1) The extract of this communication
was received from the G M Branch
on 6-11-41.

2) It appd, a copy of the letter of
Govt- India together with the resolu-
tion in question will be sent to the
M L Comt, Bangalore City Muply, The
President, Mysore City M L Ct and
the by Comt of Dist for necessary
action and report-

3) Some years ago, a
tuberculosis survey of the
State was conducted by a
medical officer. A copy of his report
maybe put up where any order
passed on that report? or
consult the med section also.

for
7/11/41
1) Medical Section for kindly furnish

the above information

G M Branch)

1 Nov
7/11/41

Mr AA
7/24
NOTE—Contn Sheet

2573

File No

of 194

General and Revenue
Secretariat

5) Subd. with a copy of the Report
on tuberculosis in the Mysore State
by Dr P. S. Chandrasekhara, M.D.
and a copy of the G.O. dated 29/1/29
passing orders thereon (Refer to para 3 supra)

Serial
NoRe Refer to
2/1/29

Flag I

6) Most of the directions in paras
3 to 6 of the G.O. of 25/1/29 have
been implemented. Details may
perhaps be obtained from the D.S.O. from the
S. Surgeon & D.P.H.

A copy of the dissertation on "Honey in
Colon" by Mr P. H. Krishna Rao is also

sent herein

8/1/29 d. S. M. Rao 8/1/29

7) The Senior Surgeon and the D.P.H.
will be requested to furnish information
on the progress achieved on the instructions
issued in G.O. d 29-1-29 so as to enable
Govt. to furnish apt information ^{to Govt. of India} on
this subject.

Flag I'

8) The suggestions made in the
resolution of the Central Advisory Board
are covered in the report by P. S. Chandra
Sekar and Govt. have issued necessary
orders on the said report. The progress

Serial
No

achieved in this direction in the light
of the above govt order has to be
called for for this purpose

1km
27/11/41

9) P 1. bring up

for 10/11/41

10) Submitted with a draft letter
calling for information from the
S S and the D P H as directed

1km
27/11/41

11) Fair draft please

for 27/11/41

12) Sub W with a clean draft

1km
28/11/41

13) For perusal before me

Law Secy for 28/11/41

14) Hm
28/11/41

15) Issue at once
for 28/11/41

10

The S S

The D P H

No 24621 d 19-12-41

Calls for a report

Effect of bad housing on Tuberculosis - Govt of Mysore, Central Advisory Boards'

File No.

Draft letter to Residency, of 194

General and Revenue
Secretariat

Serial
No

33 The draft has been perused by
the Development Secy

Subs for final approval

Law secy for
8.1.42

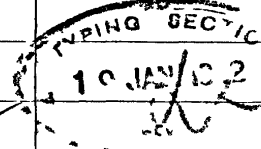
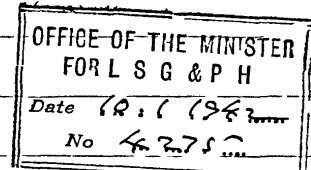
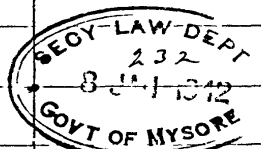
May be approved

Minster
L.S.)

Hm
2
8.1.42

from
H.S.
15.1.42

Hm
17.1.42
357 of file
2/17/11/42



Letter report
20

The Secy to the Honble the Resident
in Mysore

Pat 1325 d 21-1-42

Forwards the report called for

56) The resolution of the Central

Advisory Board has to be commu-

icated to the several local bodies

as indicated in the last para of the

letter to the Residency. As this file

is immediately required in the P.H.

Section, these papers may be sent

there and the action referred to above will be

2132
General and Revenue
Secretariat

Resolution of the Central Advisory Board on the effect of bad housing and over- crowding on tuberculosis

1 B File No

of 1941

[App F III-2

Serial
No

(Taken later on after the file is
attended to in the P H Section & returned

1 hr
21/1/42

21/1

37) G. M. Brumby for
P H section 21/1/42

After the release of the action taken on one
of the resolutions passed at the Third Meeting
of the Central Advisory Board of Health, on
the subject of "effect of bad housing and
overcrowding on tuberculosis" The other files
relative to this measure were given to the
Personal Assistant to the Minister of P H.
yesterday. This ~~may~~ ^{will} also be sent ~~there~~
to the P A to the L S G Minister

21/1/42
by
22/1

37) G. M. Brumby
22/1

40) Received back from the Minister of P H 19/2
Sd/- for Personal

41) If approved, this will be returned to L S G Br
22/1

42) G. M. Brumby
22/1

43) L S G Br

Resolution of the Central Advisory Board
on the effect of bad housing and overcrowding
on tuberculosis 25/11 of 1941

B File No

General and Revenue
Secretariat

Serial
No

44) Subd with a draft letter forwarding
a copy of the resolution of the Central
Advisory Board to the Sec, and Hl Comm
B C M and Pdt - H C M (Refce para 36 supra)

Km
24/2
24/2

gone
for

20

The Wg Commr of Hlth

The Hl Comm B C M

The Pdt - H C M

The Pdt - K 925 B

no L 7830 - L d 28-2-42

Forward a copy of the resolution
of the Central Advisory Board of Health B

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, No F 29-12
(2)/40-H , dated the 11th January 1941, to All Provincial Governments
--- oOo ---

Central Advisory Board of health - Third
Meeting - Resolution on effect of bad housing
and overcrowding on tuberculosis

Recd on 6/11/41
at 8 PM
Inm
6/11/41
Inq
p 4
Inl 111-41-29

In continuation of this Department letter No, F 29-8(2)/40-H ,
dated the 22nd November 1940, I am directed to invite the attention
of the Provincial Government to the resolution passed by the Central
Advisory Board of Health at its third meeting on the effect of bad
housing and overcrowding on tuberculosis (printed at page 49 of its
report) The memoranda referred to in the resolution appear as
appendices VIII(a) and VIII(b) to the report In commending the
resolution for the consideration of the Provincial Government, I
am directed to emphasise the desirability on one hand of co-
ordination and co-operation between the Public Health and Local
Self Government Departments of the Provincial Government, where
these Departments are functioning separately, in so far as the
problem of overcrowding and insanitary housing is concerned and on
the other, of co-operation between the Public Health Department
and voluntary organisations which are tackling the problem of
tuberculosis As this problem is not confined to the cities, it
is desirable that action similar to that contemplated for cities
should, where possible, be taken in the rural areas also

2 As the Board will wish to be informed of the progress
made or action taken in accordance with its resolutions, the
Government of India would be glad to have from Provincial Govern-
ments information (in duplicate) of action taken on the resolution
mentioned above and any further comment or suggestion they may
wish to make for communication to the Board

--- oOo ---

" C O P Y "

P. K. Narayana Swami

SUPERINTENDENT, RESIDENT'S OFFICE

As a result of the above discussion the following resolution was adopted by the Board -

The Board commends for the consideration of Provincial and State Governments the memoranda submitted by the Tuberculosis Association of India and the office of the Central Advisory Board of Health on the effect of bad housing and over-crowding on tuberculosis. Unsatisfactory housing conditions and over-crowding tend to produce an increased incidence of tuberculosis while the transference of tubercular patients from unhealthy to healthy dwellings produces an improvement in their symptoms and the physical signs of the disease. Improvement of housing requires the clearing of insanitary and congested areas in towns and cities and the exercise of rigorous control over the hygienic standards applied to the new housing schemes on the cleared slum areas.

The failure on the part of local bodies, in many parts of this country, to enforce bye-laws relating to health matters has been a subject of constant reference in public health reports for a number of years. While the rectification of defects in an existing slum area may be difficult, there can be no excuse when, after costly slum clearance operations by Improvement Trusts and other bodies, the cleared areas are permitted to be built over without due regard to the requirements of light, ventilation and sound hygienic construction. The Board, therefore, strongly urges upon all Provincial and State Governments the necessity, in the interests of public health, of strict enforcement of building bye-laws.

(Copy)
Shri K. L. Rao
For D. W. Lee

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT

Diary No of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

()
the 193

Date of issue

Signed by

Mr. G. Ramachandran

*TJS pl type one copy of each
of the enclosures to P U D*

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

Section

File No

Serial No

No

24621-22/Eu-Swamy

To

*(1) Me S S
(2) D P H*

Sir,

I am directed to forward

19 December 1944 *herewith a copy of the letter*

Signed by

no 729-12(2)/40-H d 11-1-41

*Received from the under Secy to Govt-
of India, Dept- of Education
Health and Lands, New Delhi,
through the Residency, together
with its enclosure containing
the resolution passed by the
Central Advisory Board of
Health at its third meeting,
on the effect of bad housing
and overcrowding on*

tuberculosis and to request you
to furnish a full report dealing with
all information relating to this state
on the points referred to therein

2 In this connection I am
to make ~~your~~ reference to G.O.
no G 9157-68/Med 43-27-4 d 29-1-29
passing orders on the report
of Dr P S Chandra Sekar B.A.M.D
on the problem of Tuberculosis in the Mysore
State wherein the question has already
been dealt with Your report may
accordingly include the several measures
indicated in the said G.O. which have been
implemented ~~then~~ and since, ^{then} together with
the progress achieved in this behalf
up-to-date within a week

The matter may kindly
be treated as immediate and
the week's time given strictly adhered to,
as a reply has to be ~~sent~~ ^{sent} to the Govt. of
India and as the Resolving is pressing
for the reply

I have etc
for Secy to Govt-
Law Dept-

25/1/41

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dated, Bangalore, ^{14 December} ~~November~~ 1941.

No

4621-22

FROM

E. A. Woolly

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Law Department.

To

The Senior Surgeon in Mysore, Bangalore,
The Director of Public Health in Mysore

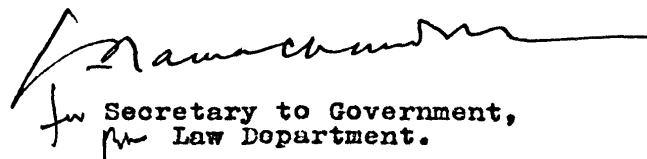
Sir,

aw I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the letter No.F.29-12(2)/40-H dated 11th January 1941 received from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, through the Residency, together with its enclosure containing the resolution passed by the Central Advisory Board of Health and its third meeting, on the effect of bad housing and overcrowding on tuberculosis and to request you to furnish a full report dealing with all information relating to this State on the points referred to -- therein.

2. In this connection I am to invite reference to Government -- Order No.G.9157-68/Med.43-27-4 dated 29th January 1929 passing orders on the report of Dr. P.S. Chandrasekar, B.A.,M.D., on the problem of Tuberculosis in the Mysore State wherein the question has already -- been dealt with. Your report may accordingly include the several measures indicated in the said Government Order which have been implemented since then together with the progress achieved in this behalf up-to-date within a week.

The matter may kindly be treated as immediate and the week's time given strictly adhered to, as a reply has to be sent to the Government of India and as the Residency is pressing for the reply.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.


for Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

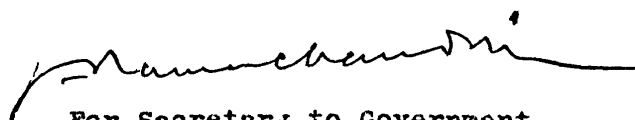
Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, No.F.
29-12(2)/40-H., dated the 11th January 1941, to All Provincial
Governments.

Central Advisory Board of Health - Third
Meeting - Resolution on effect of bad housing
and overcrowding on tuberculosis.

In continuation of this Department letter No.F.29-8(2)/
40-H., dated the 22nd November 1940, I am directed to invite
the attention of the Provincial Government to the resolution
passed by the Central Advisory Board of Health at its third
meeting on the effect of bad housing, and overcrowding on
tuberculosis (printed at page 49 of its report). The memoranda
referred to in the resolution appear as appendices VIII(a) and
VIII(b) to the report. In commending the resolution for the
consideration of the Provincial Government, I am directed to
emphasise the desirability on one hand of co-ordination and
co-operation between the Public Health and Local Self Govern-
ment Departments of the Provincial Government, where these
Departments are functioning separately, in so far as the --
problem of overcrowding and insanitary housing is concerned
and on the other, of co-operation between the Public Health
Department and voluntary organisations which are tackling the
problem of tuberculosis. As this problem is not confined to
the cities, it is desirable that action similar to that con-
templated for cities should, where possible, be taken in the
rural areas also.

2. As the Board will wish to be informed of the progress
made or action taken in accordance with its resolutions, the
Government of India would be glad to have from Provincial --
Governments information (in duplicate) of action taken on the
resolution mentioned above and any further comment or sugges-
tion they may wish to make for communication to the Board.

"COPY"


For Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

As a result of the above discussion the following resolution was adopted by the Board:-

The Board commends for the consideration of Provincial and State Governments the memoranda submitted by the Tuberculosis Association of India and the office of the Central Advisory Board of Health on the effect of bad housing and over-crowding on tuberculosis. Unsatisfactory housing conditions and over-crowding tend to produce an increased incidence of tuberculosis while the transference of tubercular patients from unhealthy to healthy dwellings produces an improvement in their symptoms and the physical signs of the disease. Improvement of housing requires the clearing of insanitary and congested areas in towns and cities and the exercise of rigorous -- control over the hygienic standards applied to the new housing schemes on the cleared slum areas.

The failure on the part of local bodies, in many parts of this country, to enforce bye-laws relating to health matters has been a subject of constant reference in public health reports for a number of years. While the rectification of -- defects in an existing slum area may be difficult, there can be no excuse when, after costly slum clearance operations by Improvement Trusts and other bodies, the cleared areas are -- permitted to be built over without due regard to the requirements of light, ventilation and sound hygienic construction. The Board, therefore, strongly urges upon all Provincial and State Governments the necessity, in the interests of public health, of strict enforcement of building bye-laws.

"COPY"


For Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Appendix F G-1]

SUBJECT

3

Diary No of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

()
the 193

Date of issue

11th Decr '41

Signed by

Mr. G. Ramachandra Rao

Rao

List of enclosures

as a copy is overdue to the Govt of India in which the Reserve has also been forwarding

Copied by

Examined by

Section

File No

Serial No

No

To

44970-71

The S S

The DP H

Sir,

In writing reference to this office letter no 462122

dated 1-12-41 calling for certain information relating to Mysore on the effect of bad housing and over-crowding on tuberculosis ~~received by the Govt of India~~, I

am directed to request you to furnish the ~~immediately~~ information

~~called for~~ pressing demands are being received by the Reserve for the report which is to be sent to the Govt of India (kindly)

The matter may be kind as very important for Secy. Govt. Law Dept.

11/12

21/68/1
GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Bangalore, dated 11/12 December 1941



immediate
No 2/4980-71

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore
Law Department.

To

The Senior Surgeon in Mysore,
" Director of Public Health

Sir,

In inviting reference to this office letter No. L 4631-22 dated 1st December 1941 calling for certain information required by the Government of India relating to Mysore in 1941 on the effect of bad housing and overcrowding on tuberculosis. That is I am directed to request you to furnish the information immediately as a reply is overdue to the Government of India for which the Residency have also been pressing.

The matter may be kindly treated as urgent.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

g/c
For Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

SR/3

(As matters are, the Department of Public Health has not got an organisation under its control to carry on anti-tuberculosis work. It is mentioned in Government Order No G 9157-68--Med 43-27-49 dated 29-1-1929 that to enable the latter department to deal with the matter adequately Government propose to increase the staff and the scope of the Public Health Department shortly. But the staff have not been enough to set up an organisation in the department to attend to the tuberculosis work) As regards improving the

21.68/1
GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Bangalore, dated 11/12 December 1941

12 DEC 1941

ALL IN MYSORE

December 1 41

No. 4980-71

FROM

*The Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore
Law Department.*

To

The Senior Surgeon in Mysore,
" Director of Public Health

Sir,

In inviting reference to this office letter No.
L 4631-22 dated 1st December 1941 calling for certain information required by the Government of India relating to Mysore on the effect of bad housing and overcrowding on tuberculosis I am directed to request you to furnish the information immediately as a reply is overdue to the Government of India for which the Residency have also been pressing

The matter may be kindly treated as urgent.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J/c
Jm
For Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

SR/3

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

3468/K
OFFICE OF

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE,
Bangalore, dated 8th December 1941

Encls

No
Encls

one note

Date

To

The Secretary to Government,
Law Department,
Bangalore



Sir,

Ref Your letter No L 4621-22 dated 1st December 1941

I have the honour to inform that the organisation that is taking measures in connection with anti-tuberculosis work is the Tuberculosis Association of Mysore State. I enclose herewith a copy of the note submitted to the Association in connection with the preventive measures to be taken in Mysore City, with this Office letter No C 1173 dated 20th January 1941 in which an organisation has been proposed for bringing together the Public Health staff of the Municipality and the existing Tuberculosis staff so that co-ordinated effort may be made not only for treating the cases at P K T Sanatorium but also for detecting active and latent cases and also for the improvement of general housing and slum conditions for the prevention of further spread of the disease.

(As matters are, the Department of Public Health has not got an organisation under its control to carry on anti-tuberculosis work. It is mentioned in Government Order No L 2157-68--Med 43-27-49 dated 29-1-1929 that to enable the latter department to deal with the matter adequately Government propose to increase the staff and the scope of the Public Health Department shortly. But the staff have not been enough to set up an organisation in the department to attend to the tuberculosis work) As regards improving the

TUBERCULOSIS IN MYSORE CITY

Incidence of tuberculosis ***

Incidence of tuberculosis in Mysore City is revealed in the large number of admissions into the P.K.T Sanatorium and in the large number of deaths that take place in Mysore City year after year, the deaths reported including also a few non-indigenous cases. The number of deaths reported from 1935 in the P.K.T Sanatorium and in the rest of the City were -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Deaths from Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Rest of Mysore City</u>	<u>P K T. Sanatorium</u>
1935	281	251	30
1936	263	227	36
1937	377	335	42
1938	325	303	22
1939	322	273	49
	-----	-----	-----
Total (5 years)	1568	1,389	179
	-----	-----	-----

Thus, in the five years 1935-39 as many as 1,389 deaths were reported under tuberculosis. It is generally assumed that, at the least, there must be 10 acute cases for every death from this disease. At this computation there must have been at least nearly 2,800 cases every year or 13,890 acute cases in the city in the period 1935-39. Taking only one case in a house, the chances of infection from these acute cases and the number of houses involved give a fair indication of the extent to which the spread of infection takes place, and the importance of the subject as a Public Health Problem.

Present Organisation

The present organisation for the control of Tuberculosis consists of (1) The P K T Sanatorium with about 100 beds (2) and a Tuberculosis Dispensary in Mandya Taluk where patients from the City and outside get out-patient treatment and (3) one or two Bolaria where suspected cases are admitted for physiotherapy. At the Dispensary selection of cases is made for admission to the Sanatorium and a certain amount of home visiting is also undertaken. The existing organisation is useful in giving necessary relief to the acute cases that are likely to be benefited in the Sanatorium and very early cases among children get attention in the

in the Jolaria. The organisation that has yet to be set up will be for prevention of infection in the houses where there are cases so that the flow of cases from the infected localities may be prevented and for giving attention necessary for certain types of patients at home.

The present condition in certain parts of the city are very favourable for the spread of tuberculosis viz ,

- 1 Overcrowding of houses in congested localities as in Landy and Lashkar Mohallas
- 2 Existence of acute cases in the families
- 3 Existence of ill-ventilated and ill-lighted houses
- 4 Materials likely to be infective not being treated
- 5 Ignorance of the inmates of houses as to infection and its spread
- 6 Want of knowledge as regards family, budget, resulting in unsuitable and unbalanced diet.

PROPOSED ORGANISATION

The following organisation is proposed for preventing further increase in the number of cases and reducing chances of spread of infection in the areas where conditions are at present favourable for its spread.

Tuberculosis dispensary - The chief centre of activity in this respect will be the Tuberculosis dispensary situated in Landy Mohalla. The Dispensary should be the place where all cases showing continuous fever, or continuous cough, or cases that have a continuous fall in their weight etc , may come and get themselves examined for proper diagnosis. It is understood that the Tuberculosis Officer attends the dispensary to see all the raw cases for diagnosis etc. Intimation will be given to the patients as to admission treatment and cure. Contracts will be arranged for between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Health Organisation which has to take necessary action for improving the general condition in the area where the cases live and in the case of deaths where the cases had lived before death. For proper diagnosis the Tuberculosis Dispensary should be quite up-to-date in its equipment and well trained personnel. In this connection, the Tuberculosis Officer should be given Assistant all facilities such as equipment X-Ray, Laboratory, etc , for proper work being conducted at the Dispensary.

HOME VISITS - Immediately the Medical Officer decides about the diagnosis and the action to be taken viz , whether the case has to be admitted to the Sanatorium or whether the case should be attended to in the houses of the patients he should intimate the Health Officer about the existence of cases with their addresses. Short history of the case may also be furnished in order that the Health Officer may start his investigations and take immediate action either directly or through the Municipal Council as the case may be.

HEALTH OFFICER. - After receipt of information, the Health Officer will visit the houses of the patients and get a report of the sanitary condition of the houses and the area round about. He will take action in regard to ventilation, general cleanliness, lighting, environment etc , and helps in seeing that all the contacts are under the care of the home visiting personnel. He will go into the question of family budgeting and suggest a suitable diet for the family, and if any financial help is necessary for the family he will approach the non-official organisation which might exist or which may come into existence hereafter and see that suitable help is given to the family. He will also submit proposals to the Municipality for the opening out of congested and insanitary areas where cases are occurring and where the insanitary conditions cannot be improved otherwise.

LOCALITY & FAMILY AFFECTED - In this condition, it may be mentioned that there are sufficient data at present available with reference to about 1568 deaths reported in the last five years. Areas where frequent cases have occurred may be spotted out and improvements such as opening out of congested areas etc , can be effected, towards which both the Municipality and the Trust Board may be requested to contribute.

The following are some of the heavily affected areas -

Deaths from tuberculosis

<u>MOHALLA</u>	1 11 36	1 11 37	30 12 38	3 10 39
	to	to	to	to
	1 11 37	1 11 38	28 9 39	25 8 40

Mandi Mohalla

1 Uppinakeri	6	2	2	
2 Ben's Navab Road	8	3	1	4
3 Mochi Street	4	4	1	
4 Gnakkabavi street	5	3	6	4
5 Dadda Vakralgeri	6	3	2	1
6 Adiga I & II	8	13	10	7
7 Sarja Sab Vatar	6	4	1	6

Mohalla	1 11 36 to 1 11 37	1 11 37 to 1 11 38	30-12-38 to 28 9 39	3 10 39 to 25 8 40
8 Savoy Road	8	1	2	3
9 Gangsara St	4	2		3
10 Kalamma Temple st	4	2	2	2
11 Jawady Road	4	3	4	2
12 Busa Devanahana	2	4		4
13 Kalatigeri	2	6	4	1
<u>Krishnaraj Mohalla</u>				
1 Mala Street	6	2	3	1
2 Sunnada Keri	11	8	3	5
3 Chaurundi Extension	9	4	1	3
4 Hosabandi Keri	6	7	2	2
5 Thotada hatti	3	2	1	1
6 Hosakeri	4	2	3	1
7 Seer Katte St	9	9	2	2
8 Mullina Beedi	2		2	2
9 Adim Khan's Lajid street		5	1	1
10 Bestageri	2	2	2	2
11 ---				
<u>Chamaraj Mohalla</u>				
1 Kakarageri	6	2	1	2
2 A K Pura	15	22	7	4
3 K G koppal	2	7	2	1
<u>Devaraj Mohalla</u>				
1 Anesarotu Vataru	6	5	3	
2 Bellikattiger Missal	2	7	6	5
3 Mohadeensap Kar-khane street	3	4		1
<u>Fort</u>				
1 Dakshi Basappaji Extension	4	2		1
2 Ganigara Katte Extension	4		1	1
<u>Lasnkar Mohalla</u>				
1 Kunbarageri St	7	7	6	3
2 Challelutt St	1	5	1	1
3 Yerra Katte Galli	5	9	4	5
4 Jalpuri	3	2	3	4
5 Kantharaja Urs Park	2	4		3
6 Veerajere	6	2	5	2
7 Barika Makin Street	5	4		
8 Bara Lina Road	3	3		1

FOLLOW UP WORK When the cases are spotted out, a follow up will have to be undertaken, not only in connection with the cases but also in respect of contacts. The Doctor-in-charge of the Dispensary with the help of the Nurse will prepare a programme of House Visits, during the working days of the week, dividing the work between himself and the Nurse. Necessary data in respect of all contacts and cases should be mentioned. The Medical Officer and the Nurse will not only do the Nursing and treatment but their more important func-

function will be to educate the inmates of the houses and the people in the neighbourhood as to how to prevent the disease, what prevents the disease, what diet to take, how much to spend out of their income and on what items of diet. This work will have to be done intelligently and tactfully in a missionary spirit. This will give an opportunity for both the doctor and the Nurse to select the children and others that need solarium treatment. The Tuberculosis officer will give definite instructions for the guidance of the Nurse at the Solarium.

AMBULANCE CART While discussing with the Tuberculosis Officer it was ascertained that many cases who cannot get admission to the Sanatorium and who have perforce to remain at home, have to move about, even though they may have temperature, between their homes and dispensary for getting medicine. The cases who remain at home require special attention in as much as they require absolute rest. Whatever rest they may get and whatever progress they may make during their stay at home will be nullified by the walk to the dispensary. It is very necessary that a doctor and a Nurse be employed for home attendance both for Nursing, as well as for treatment and thus prevent the patient walking to the dispensary. If financial reasons come in the way of appointing them the Municipality may provide a rubber-tired ambulance cart for bringing the patients to the Dispensary.

ON IMPROVING Finally it may be mentioned that the improvement in the incidence of tuberculosis in the city will be in proportion to the attempt made, both by the people and the local body in preventing overcrowding, improving the housing conditions, opening out the congested and insanitary areas and providing long spaces in the midst of houses so that sunlight and fresh air may be made available to all.

"COPY"

S. Banerjee

Director of Public Health

3511/1

MYSORE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR SURGEON IN MYSORE

Bangalore, dated 13 12 1941

Tele {gram Senorogen
phone No 2462

No
Encl

FROM

Y V MONTEIRO Esq MBBS, FRFPS (Glas) LDS (Eng)

Offg Senior Surgeon with the Government of H H the Maharaja of Mysore

The Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Law Department BANGALORE

Sir,

With reference to your letter No L 4621-22 dated the 1st December 1941, calling for a report on the resolution passed by the Central Advisory Board of Health on the effect of bad housing and over-crowding on tuberculosis, I have the honour to state that this is a problem which refers to the several Municipalities, District Boards, City Improvement Trust Boards to be given effect to under the guidance of the Public Health Department. The resolution impresses the very unsatisfactory housing conditions and over-crowding in the rural as well as the urban areas, and ~~which to impress~~ the very important part that the clearing of insanitary and congested areas in towns, cities and even villages will exercise on improving the standards of health. (While I can generally say that during recent years,) the Government and the several Local Boards have given a great amount of their attention towards the clearing of slums as well as to the provision of better sanitary housing facilities in the State, I am not in a position to furnish any detailed report on the subject as this department deals only with the curative side of diseases.) Almost all the District Medical Officers as well as the several Assistant and Sub Assistant Surgeons are ex-officio members of the District Boards or Municipalities within their area, and they always render advice as regards the best means of improving the sanitation of any particular area.

As regards the second para of your letter about the several measures indicated in the Government Order of June 1929 on Dr P S Chandrasekhar's report on tuberculosis, I have the honour to report

report as follows -

(1) Preventive measures such as opening out of congested areas, removal of end houses in blind alleys, provision of parks, are all being gradually given effect to by the several Municipalities and Local Boards, as far as funds permit

(2) Regarding the improvement of the general sanitation specially in Bangalore and Mysore, I understand that these two Municipalities have made considerable advances in improving the sanitation of the Cities as well as providing new extensions, underground sanitation, and ^{under} ~~water~~ roads and open parks, etc.

(3) Regarding the systematic inspection of School Children - A scheme for the medical inspection of school children has been formulated under the guidance of the Education Department. A Chief Medical Inspector of Schools who has taken special training in this subject has been appointed and the medical inspection of school children has been extended throughout the State in all such Municipalities who have expressed their willingness to contribute their quota towards the execution of this work. At present, almost all the Schools and Colleges in Bangalore and Mysore, as well as in all District Headquarters and many selected Schools in other parts of the State, are being examined by a qualified Medical Officer and curative treatment is also being rendered wherever found necessary

(4) Provision of Tuberculosis Dispensary in Bangalore and Mysore - A well equipped Sanatorium with provision for 150 beds has been in existence in Mysore for the past 20 years in charge of an Officer specially trained in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. There is also a dispensary for out-patients in Mysore where such of the patients who require out-patients treatment are attended to every day. The Doctor in charge of the Tuberculosis Dispensary also pays visits to the houses of the tubercular patients with a view to isolate contacts and advise about the best way of preventing the spread of the disease to the other inmates of the family. Very recently, a well equipped Tuberculosis Clinic and Dispensary has been opened in Bangalore with an officer specialised in tuberculosis in charge. Provision is also made in this Clinic

for about 6 beds for keeping such of the patients as require isolation and rest. A regular survey of Bangalore and Mysore Cities is also under contemplation. In addition to this, there is a Sanatorium for about 20 beds in Yeswanthapur and another for about 20 beds in Kolar both maintained by Missionary Societies. Both of these are Grant-in-aid institutions by Government.

(5) Extension and improvement of Princess Krishnammanni Sanatorium - This Sanatorium which had a provision of only 128 beds in 1929 has been extended and considerably improved during the past 12 years with the result, at present, it has an accommodation of 150 beds (90 beds for males and 60 beds for females). The further extension of the Sanatorium is under active consideration.

(6) Post-Graduate Training for the District Medical Officers, Assistant Surgeons and Sub Assistant Surgeons - Assistant and Sub Assistant Surgeons are being posted for work in the Sanatorium regularly and after they obtain a working knowledge of the diagnosis and the treatment of tuberculosis by a stay of about one or two years in this special institution, they are being posted to the Districts as well as to the mofussil areas where the knowledge gained in the Sanatorium is utilised for diagnosis and treatment of tubercular patients.

(7) Formation of Anti-Tuberculosis Association in Bangalore and Mysore - After the starting of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund in 1938, Government were pleased to pass orders in their No.G. 12735-9/Med 296-38-8 dated the 20th June 1939, sanctioning the formation of a Mysore State Tuberculosis Association with certain powers for carrying on Anti-Tuberculosis work in the State. The Medical Officer of the Princess Krishnammanni Sanatorium was appointed as the Ex-Officio Secretary of this Association. Out of a total sum of Rs. 1,54,654/- which was collected in the Mysore State towards the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, a sum of Rs. 1,46,041/- was returned by the Central Headquarters to the State Association for forming a nucleus of the fund which a local Executive Committee of the

of the Association was made the Custodian. The State Tuberculosis Association has met and have formulated proposals for affiliating the State Association to the Central Association and for taking further measures regarding the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in the State on the lines indicated by the Headquarters at New Delhi.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Wingon
Offg. Senior Surgeon.

SUBJECT

Section

MC

File No

Serial No

No

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble
the Resident in Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

Diary No of letter replied to ..

General and Revenue Secretariat

()
the 193

Date of issue

Signed by

Central Advisory Board
of Health - Resolution
on the effect of bad housing
& overcrowding on tuberculosis
- low

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

I am directed to ^{write} reference
to ^{the} letter from the Under Secretary
to the Govt of India, Dept of
Education, Health & Lands, New
Delhi (No F 29-12 (2) 40/H
of 11/1/1941) on the ^{above} subject

The Advisory Board, lay, in
their Resolution, lay stress on
two points for the improvement
of housing. They are - 1. The

clearing of unsanitary and congested areas in cities & towns & (2) the exercise of rigorous control over the hygiene standards applied to the new housing schemes by a strict enforcement of building bye-laws

To this end, the Govt of India in their letter referred to, commend for consideration three methods of ^{of overcoming} unsanitary housing approach to the problem. They are

- 1 Coordination between the Public Health & Local Self Govt Depts
- 2 Cooperation between the Public Health Dept and voluntary organisations engaged in tackling tuberculosis
- 3 Extension of the line of action beyond the cities, to rural areas also, where possible

The broader question of combating the scourge of tuberculosis has long engaged the attention of the "Straphness" Govt. So far back as 1927, they considered it necessary to organise an efficient tuberculosis service in the State

and got an extensive survey conducted of the incidence of the disease in the City by the Specialist, the late Dr. P. S. Chandrasekhar. The Special Officer submitted a

G R S App F G 3

GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT

(Continuation sheet draft form)

Comprehensive

~~detached~~ Report & offered suggestions

Calculated to cover both the
for Curative & preventive
aspects of the disease. The
improvement of housing con-
ditions & of the general sanitation
of Cities was one of the
several suggestions made by
the Specialist. A copy of his
Report & of the orders passed by
the Govt thereon are sent herewith.

Most of the suggestions have
been ^{since} implemented and it
will be seen from the copy of
the Govt Order that action
has been initiated by the Govt
on lines identical with those
envisaged in the ^{Result of the advisory} Central Board
~~Resolution~~, in point, not only
improving the
of housing conditions, but also
of coordinating the activities of
the L S G & P H Deptts in
the behalf.

The City, Town & Minor

Crucial Policies Act were enacted in 1933 & occasional has been taken

to include these provisions,

In a vigorous control of home
building ^{and prevention of overcrowding}
At the Municipalities The city & San Marcos
have ^{also} adopted bye-laws ^{with the approval of Govt}
with the Act 1 rules for regulating the construction of buildings in
the St. Thomas' Group have undertaken a

liberal scale of Annual Town

Improvement Grants which are
applied to acquisition of land for laying out new estates,
to stem clearance, laying
out of parks, etc in towns & hamlets.

~~City~~ In ~~City like Bangalore, Mysore etc~~
 a City Improvement ^{Trust} Board is working and in ~~planning~~ a city
~~New~~ ^{New} ~~land out~~ ^{improvement committee} Extension
 is ~~being~~ ^{is attending to improve} ~~planned~~ ^{work}
 are being ~~formed~~ ^{and} ~~under~~ ^{sheds cleared} ~~ground~~
~~Drainage systems are under way~~
~~in most of the City & Town.~~

The Coordination between the L S G
to the P H Dept has been further affected
~~effectively~~ by defaulting a Health

Officer in each important District and in all further
 Health matters, he advises the Hygienic Society. In some
 places, he will be a member of the Society.

**GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT**

Association and an effective
League is ^{now} under way.
with the Central Soc. Sec. of
the Empire's Anti-
Tuberculosis Fund at New Delhi
Measures for improving the
housing conditions have been
carried to rural parts also
and incorporated in the

U P Act of Mysore & The
Panchayats ~~which are~~
subsidised by ^{liberal} Village Improvement
grants have taken kindly to
the distribution and are always
in commendable response.

My Reports were obtained from the
Medical & P & Dept of
the Govt also accompany
~~which show in detail the~~
I have etc

Law Recy.

The rules issued for
regulating the construction
of bridges in these
areas have come to
be very strictly enforced.
A copy of these rules
enclosed

have persistent extensions
to remove the for housing the C
institutions /
to control

The results of the central
advising Board is to be
communicated to the several
local boards within the
year.

~~Copy to SS
P.H.~~

86
23/12/41

closures

So no 99157-68/11243-27-49
d 29-1-29

no 1605/VP 53-37-9
d 19-8-38

d 15-9-37/ML 113-33-1
d 2-9-33

4 Report on Tuberculosis
in the Mysore State
by Mr. P. S. Bhamarasetti
H.D.

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the
Resident in Mysore, Bangalore

Sir,

ML 111-41-40

Subject - Central Advisory Board of Health
Resolution on the effect of
bad housing and over crowding
on tuberculosis.

I am directed to invite reference to
the letter No. F 29-12(2)40/H dated 11th
January 1941) from the Under Secretary to
the Government of India, Department of
Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi on
the above subject.

The Advisory Board, in their resolution
lay stress on two points for the improvement
of housing They are - 1 The clearing of
insanitary and congested areas in cities
and towns and (2) the exercise of rigorous
control over the hygienic standards applied
to the new housing schemes by a strict
enforcement of building bye-laws.

To this end, the Government of India
in their letter referred to, commend for
consideration three methods of approach to
the problem of overcrowding and insanitary
housing They are -

1 Co-ordination between the Public
Health and ^{the} Local Self Government Departments

2 Co-operation between the Public
Health Department and voluntary organisations engaged in tackling tuberculosis

3 Extension of the line of action beyond
the cities, to rural areas also, where
possible

The broader question of combating the
scourge of Tuberculosis has long engaged

the attention of His Highness's Government
So far back as 1927, they considered it
necessary to organise an efficient Tubercu-
losis Service in the State and got an inten-
sive survey conducted of the incidence of
this disease in Mysore by the Specialist, the
late Doctor P S Chandrasekhar of Madras
The Special Officer submitted a comprehensiv
report and offered suggestions calculated to
cover both the curative and preventive aspect
of the disease the improvement of housing
conditions and of the general sanitation in
cities was one of the several suggestions
made by the Specialist A copy of this
report and of the orders passed by this
Government thereon are sent herewith ^{Several} ~~lost~~
of the suggestions have been since implemented
and it will be seen from the copy of the
Government Order that action has been initia-
ted by this Government on lines ^{identical} with those
envisaged in the resolution of the Central
Advisory Board in point. not only of improving
the housing conditions but also of ^{Coordinating} ~~considering~~
the activities of the local Self Government
and Public Health Departments in this behalf

the City, Town and Municipalities
Acts were enacted in ^{the year} 1953 and occasion has
been taken to include therein provisions for
a rigorous control of house building and pre-
vention of overcrowding the City and Town
Municipalities have also adopted building
bye-laws with the approval of Government
Rules for regulating the construction of
buildings in Minor Municipalities have issued
(Copy enclosed) His Highness's Government
have instituted a liberal scale of annual Tax
Town Improvement Grants which are applied to

Plan 1.11
9

In addition to
the existing
provisions,

the to acquisition of lands for ~~laying out~~ *the formation of* new extensions, slum clearance, laying out of parks, drainage and water supply, etc., in Town and minor Municipalities. In Mysore City, a City Improvement Trust Board is working and in Bangalore City a City Improvement Committee is attending to improvement works. New Extensions are being laid out on approved plans and congestion thus removed.

The Co-ordination between the, Local Self Government and the Public Health Departments has been further effected by appointing a health officer for each important district and in all public Health Matters, he advises the Municipalities invariably. In some places, he ^{is also} ~~will be~~ a member of the Municipal Council.

There was already a State Anti-Tuberculosis Association and an effective ^{liaison} ~~co-ordinating~~ is under way with the Central ^{Head} ~~Head~~ Quarters of H.M. the King's Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund at New Delhi.

Measures for improving the housing conditions have ^{also} ~~been~~ carried to rural parts ~~also~~ and incorporated in the Village Panchayat Act of Mysore. The rules issued for regulating the construction of buildings in these areas have been issued and are being ~~strictly~~ enforced. A copy of these rules is enclosed. In several cases the Panchayats subsidised by liberal village improvement grants have opened out extensions to remove the congestion. The resolution of the Central Advisory Board is also being communicated to the several local bodies in the State for necessary action.

~~Copies of reports obtained from the~~ *on this behalf*

87

Medical and Public Health Departments of
this Government also accompany

I have, etc ,

H. S. 1, 12

Law Secty

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Copy to the most
of the sections
pm

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dated Bangalore, 19th January, 1942

No *Ref 1325 Encls & 1 book*

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
Law Department.

TO

The Secretary to the Hon ble the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore

SUBJECT.- Central Advisory Board of Health-Resolution on the effect
of bad housing and over crowding on tuberculosis

Sir,

I am directed to invite reference to the letter No.F 29-12(2)
40/H. dated 11th January 1941) from the Under Secretary to the
Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New
Delhi on the above subject

The Advisory Board, in their resolution lay stress on two points
for the improvement of housing. They are:- 1 The clearing of in-
sanitary and congested areas in cities and towns and 2 the exercise
of rigorous control over the hygienic standards applied to the new
housing schemes by a strict enforcement of building bye-laws.

To this end, the Government of India in their letter referred
to, commend for consideration three methods of approach to the
problem of overcrowding and insanitary housing. They are:-

1. Co-ordination between the Public Health and the Local Self-
Government Departments.
2. Co-operation between the Public Health Department and Voluntary
organisations engaged in tackling tuberculosis
3. Extension of the line of action beyond the cities, to rural
areas also, where possible

The broader question of combating the scourge of tuberculosis
has long engaged the attention of His Highness's Government
far back as 1927, they considered it necessary to organise an
efficient Tuberculosis Service in the State and got an intensive

Survey conducted of the incidence of this disease in Mysore by the Specialist, the late Doctor P.S. Chandrasekhar of Madras. The Special Officer submitted a comprehensive report and offered suggestions calculated to cover both the curative and preventive aspects of the disease. The improvement of housing conditions and of the general sanitation in cities was one of the several suggestions made by the Specialist. A copy of this report and of the orders passed by this Government thereon are sent herewith. Several of the suggestions have been since implemented and it will be seen from the copy of the Government Order that action has been initiated by this Government on lines identical with those envisaged in the resolution of the Central Advisory Board in point, not only of improving the housing conditions but also of coordinating the activities of the Local Self Government and Public Health Departments in this behalf.

The City, Town and Minor Municipalities Acts were enacted in the year 1933 and occasion has been taken to include therein provisions for a rigorous control of houses, building and prevention of overcrowding. The City and Town Municipalities have also adopted building bye-laws with the approval of Government. Rules for regulating the construction of buildings in Minor Municipalities have also been issued (Copy enclosed). In addition to the said statutory provisions, His Highness's Government have instituted a liberal scale of Annual Town Improvement Grants which are applied to the acquisition of lands for the formation of ^{new} extensions, slum clearance, laying out of parks, drainage and water supply, etc., in town and Minor Municipalities. In Mysore City, a City Improvement Trust Board is working and in Bangalore City, a City Improvement Committee is attending to improvement works. New Extensions are being laid out on approved plans and congestion is removed.

The Co-ordination between the Local Self-Government and the Public Health Departments has been further effected by detailing a Health Officer for each important district and in all public Health matters, he advises the Municipalities invariably. In some places, he is also a member of the Municipal Council.

There was already a State Anti-Tuberculosis Association and an effective liaison is under way with the Central Head quarters of H.M. the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund at New Delhi.

Measure~~s~~ for improving the housing conditions have also been carried to rural parts and incorporated in the Village Panchayet Act of Mysore. The Rules ~~issued~~ for regulation, the construction of buildings in these areas have issued and are being enforced. A copy of these rules is enclosed. In several cases the Panchayets subsidised by liberal village improvement grants have opened out extensions to remove the congestion. The resolution of the Central Advisory Board is also being communicated to the several local bodies in the State for necessary action.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) H V Narayana Rao

Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

HHK/8.

King

I accepted ~~with~~ readiness the invitation of the Akasavani to speak on some subject connected with the Census of 1941, as it gave me the opportunity to speak on my favourite subject, the problem of housing in the Cities of Mysore. A special survey was made at this census of the floor space available for each family. Families were divided into six classes according to the area available.---Those (1) with less than 100 Sq. Ft. per family being classed as 'very poor', (2) between 100 and 300 as 'poor', (3) between 300 and 500 as 'lower middle class', (4) between 500 and 1,000 as 'Upper middle class', (5) between 1,000 and 2,000 as the 'rich', and (6) above 2,000 as 'very rich'. You will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that out of 48,000 families in Bangalore more than 19,000 have less than 100 Sq. Ft. to live in, and another 17,000 have more than 100 but less than 300. In other words more than 75% of the families in Bangalore are 'poor' or 'very poor' and the floor space available to them is very small indeed. The conditions of life may be imagined when it is realized that the average number of persons in a family is 5 and there are instances of 8 or 10 people occupying a house of less than 100 Sq. Ft. in extent. The whole family cannot even sit for their meals together, let alone sleep in the house. Conditions are better in the Civil and Military Station, and Mysore, and Kolar Gold Fields largely because (i) they have not grown so rapidly as Bangalore, (ii) their importance as industrial and commercial centres is much less and (iii) more concerted action has been taken to house the poor. There is nothing, for instance, in Bangalore to correspond to Adikarnataka, uram and Jalapuri extensions of Mysore which were laid out expressly for housing the depressed classes. The huts and alums in which these classes live in Bangalore like the Anjanappa's Gardens, Gangarcheri, Goripalya and the Sree Ramapuram Labour Colony and Peasanyundi and Kalasipalya areas in the old City are a blot on an otherwise beautiful city. The Civil and Military Station embarked nearly two decades ago on a regular programme of

built

use sites without due regard to sanitation and drainage, over-crowding not only in the old City but even in the extensions (iii) the erection of huts on any kind of land without regard to its suitability. The congestion in the old city is much again of what it was in 1891 in spite of the extensions. The average density per Sq Mile in the extensions which was 10,000 is now 15,000 and in the old city it is 35,000 and in one municipal division it is as much as 95,000. The average number of families per house, even in the extensions is 3.

I estimated in 1931 as Municipal Commissioner that at least 100,000 more houses were required to house the poor and the lower class families. Two University students who studied the subject in 1934 put the figure at 15,000. The population of Bangalore is growing so fast that nothing less than 20,000 will meet the demand now. The class of people affected are not only labourers, but also milkmen, shop-keepers, servants, Mundy and Market coolies, and pensioners.

The solution of the problem requires concerted action on the part of the Government, the City Municipal Council, the large employers, the Government, private capitalists and philanthropists, as well as co-operation on the part of the people themselves who are most affected by the scarcity of houses. I advocated as Municipal Commissioner the grant of small sites at reasonable upset prices to such of the people who could afford to build houses for themselves, (ii) the sale of the purchase system of houses built by the Municipal Council and building Co-operative Societies and (iii) the construction of sanitary houses for rent, in addition to the time-honoured system of acquiring land, laying them out into sites and selling them at auction. The large employers of labour ought also to be helped by investing a portion of their reserves in building houses for their labourers. Philanthropic gentlemen interested in public welfare work may follow the examples set by their Late Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja of Mysore and Dharmaprekasha Rajaram and donate sites.

Medalliar and donate sums for being formed into a building fund, out of which houses may be built and sold so that the capital may be constantly turned over. In the last resort lands may be leased and not sold to private capitalists, with appropriate conditions attached, expressly for building houses for the poor at reasonable rents.

There is need for an organisation which will ensure that more than 20,000 houses come into being at least during the next 10 years. The Municipal Council can no longer rest content with tinkering with the problem. Comprehensive schemes involving at least a thousand acres in different parts of the City must be immediately worked out and extensions laid out by the Government, the Municipal Council and employers of labour in localities most suited for each class of people ~~ix~~ having regard to their places of work. The land to the west of the Railway line from Bangalore to Yeshvanthapur has now become easily accessible as there are two under-bridges and one over-bridge on the railway line. All the labourers employed in the three important mills in the neighbourhood may be easily accommodated here. Government may build quarters for officials on land still available behind the park between the High Ground and Guttahalli and Jeshadripuram. Malleswaram may be linked up with Guttahalli and the latter with Jeshadri, uram by converting all the intervening agricultural lands into building sites. A large portion of even the conservancy and Engineering Staff of the Municipal Council is now without houses and it will be ordinary humanity to give them sanitary though cheap houses. As the City is flanked on the east by the Civil and Military Station it can only extent north, south and west. The areas indicated already are in the north and west. In the South, South-east and south-west there are illimitable possibilities as there is cheap and good land available in plenty. All that is needed now is a bold and comprehensive policy to be carried out by the several agencies in unison

Secretary to Government,
Development Department

24/2

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

SUBJECT

Examined by

\$in,

I am directed to —

forward herewith a copy of
the resolution passed at the

Third Meeting of the Central Advisory
Board of Health on the effect of
bad housing and overcrowding
on tuberculosis for the informa
tion of the

-w you have and guidance of the ^{AD} ind cls
CPS for West type as ind cls
in your best -)

9 Lane Pl. -
Ann

memor h2842/H.C.S.

[Handwritten:] Copy we have taken of 28-29-30-31-
for necessary information in other
it will be changed in future
[Signature]

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat,

Dated Bangalore ^{28th} February 1942.

No

✓
L7830-04/MLM-41-56

FROM

E. A. M. S. S.

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Law Department.

To The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City Municipality
through the President, Municipal Council.
The President, Municipal Council, Mysore
The President, ~~xxxx~~ Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields.
Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the resolution passed at the Third Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health on the effect of bad housing and overcrowding on tuberculosis for the information and guidance of the Municipal Councils.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. Namachandran

Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Aga/4.

